
macmillan education
Kinds of Adjectives

# At the Food Festival

## Read this passage.

Oh, what fun we had at the food festival last weekend! I was not very excited at first, since I don't like trying new food. But the aroma was too tempting for me to not try. We started with the conventional American burgers before moving on to the Mexican chipotle tacos! Those were a treat, really. While I liked the tacos too much, my sister appreciated the Japanese sushi so much that she even got some packed! My father, on the other hand, was content with the Middle-Eastern falafel. We ended the day with some Italian tiramisu cake.



# Proper Adjectives

**Look at the words in red. They are proper adjectives.**

Mexican tacos

Chinese Sushi

Middle-Eastern falafel

Italian tiramisu cake

A proper adjective is formed from a proper noun and modifies a noun or a pronoun.



# A Day at the Beach

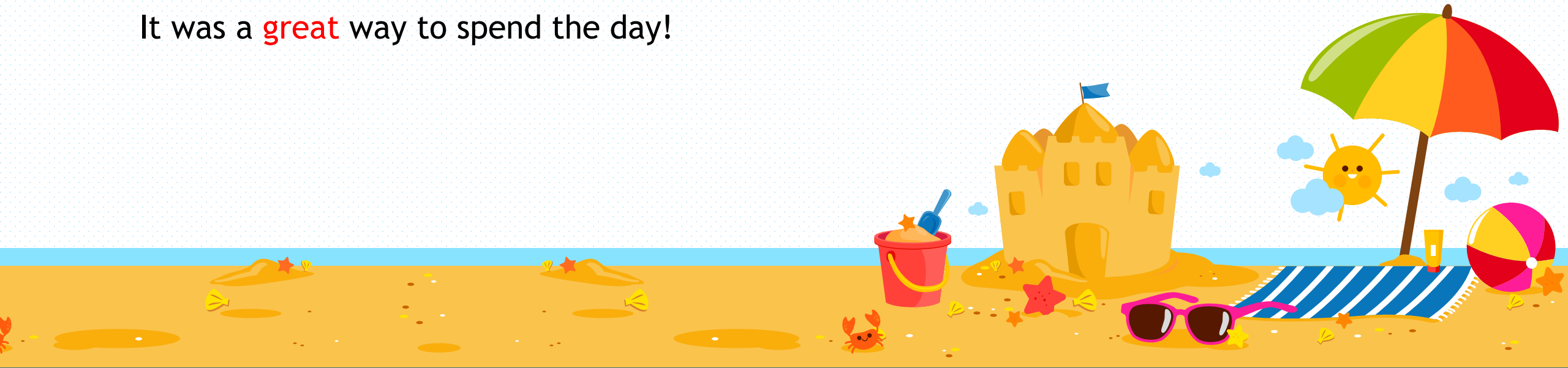
## Read this passage.

Oh, what fun we had at the beach last weekend! The bright sun shone down on us as my sister and I ran around the beach with a ball. Giant waves crashed and rolled up to the sandy shore. Up in the sky, many seagulls chirped out happy greetings to each other.

Far away in the distance, we saw a few fishing boats bobbing up and down in the waves.

Later, Mama made us collect some sand, so that we could build a huge sandcastle.

It was a great way to spend the day!



# Adjectives of Quality

**Look at the words in red. They are adjectives of quality.**

The greetings are **happy**.

The sandcastle is **huge**.

The sun is **bright**.

The waves are **giant**.

The shore is **sandy**.



An adjective of quality describes the nature or a particular quality of a noun or a pronoun.

# Adjectives of Quantity

Read the last passage once more. Notice the words in **blue**.
The words many, few and some are **adjectives of quantity**.

An adjective of quantity describes the amount or the quantity of a noun or pronoun.
It answers the question '**how many**' or '**how much**'.

**Numbers** are also adjectives of quantity as they express 'how many'.
For example:
five seagulls, seven apples and nine crayons.

Some common adjectives of quantity are enough, little, any and all.

# Test Yourself!

**Identify whether the words in red are adjectives of quality or quantity.**

1. Lata bought a colourful scarf for her sister.
2. I hope you have some idea about tomorrow's plan.
3. The cuddly puppy ran about chasing its tail.
4. The waiter placed four bowls of steaming soup in front of us.
5. The monkey ran away with all my snacks.
6. A grand feast was laid out in the king's honour.

# Interrogative Adjectives

**Interrogative Adjectives** are used with nouns to ask questions.

For example:

Whose phone is this?

Which book are you reading?



# Bruno Comes Home

Last month, we brought home a puppy named Bruno. He was mom's birthday present. Our old dog, Bhutu was lonely, but now she has a friend to play with too. Bruno is very cute, and his fur is brown and soft. He has already become fast friends with Bhutu. My bedroom has now become their playground.

One day, we took the two dogs out for a walk in the park. They went mad chasing after squirrels. You should have seen those squirrels scrambling from tree to tree, trying to get away. In fact, Bhutu even tried to climb up that big mango tree in the park. Can you imagine? I laughed so hard seeing her antics.

Yesterday, Mom cuddled Bruno and said 'This year's birthday gift has been the best!'

I definitely agree, Mom!



# Remember

The words in red—our, his, my, their and her— are possessive adjectives.

A possessive adjective shows to whom the noun belongs. Its is also a possessive adjective.

**Remember**: Possessive adjective are always placed before the noun.



# Welcome to the Jungle

Each animal has its own place, Unlike humans they don't fight for space. Every day in the jungle is exciting but peaceful, Have you observed its landscape? It's so beautiful!

Each morning, either the *koel* or the nightingale sings, and along with the sweet melodies, happiness she brings. Neither the lion nor the tiger fight, For every animal enjoys their own right! Welcome to the jungle, where each day is exciting but peaceful!



# Remember

The words in blue—*each, every, either and neither*— are distributive adjectives.

A distributive adjective refers to each one of a number.

**Remember**: Distributive adjectives are always placed before the noun.

# Transform sentences from one degree of comparison to another

| POSITIVE DEGREE | COMPARATIVE DEGREE | SUPERLATIVE DEGREE |
|---|---|---|
| very few + object + verb + as/so +positive degree + as + subject | subject + verb + comparative degree + than + most other + object | subject + verb + one of the + superlative degree + object |
| Example:<br>*Very few people are as generous as Rahul.* | Example:<br>*Rahul is more generous than most other people.* | Example:<br>*Rahul is one of the most generous persons.* |
| no other + object + verb + so + positive degree + as + subject | subject + verb + comparative degree + than + any other + object | subject + verb + the + superlative degree + object |
| Example:<br>*No other person is so generous as Rahul.* | Example:<br>*Rahil is more generous than any other person.* | Example:<br>*Rahul is the most generous person.* |

# Test Yourself!

**Underline the adjectives in these sentences. Write whether they are interrogative adjectives, demonstrative adjectives, possessive adjectives or adjectives of quantity.**

1. Which glass belongs to Meera?
2. Their house is the last one on the road.
3. The new Chinese restaurant has gotten good reviews.
4. I don’t want any butter.
5. Each student will come dressed in red.